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The rapid resumption of mills in the Pittsburg district gives fair indication that the dullcers in the steel trade is practically over before touching other industries to any great extent.

The Democratic party had to make an issue against the McKinley administration in favor of recognizing the independence of the Boers. Now it is preparing to make an issue against the present admin-Istration because it recognized the independence of Panama.

The American Federation of Labor showed its good sense by re-electing Samuel Gomp ers president. Though he makes some mis takes, he is one of the best of the labor leaders, and the very large majority he received over the Socialist candidate was a just recognition of his leadership.

There are now seven interurban lines entering this city, with three or four more prospect. Each line will run cars every hour to and from the city, and limited trains on the quarter hours. With all of these cars entering and leaving the terminal station that will be about the busiest point in the city, and Ohio street, through which all will pass, will show almost a continuous line of cars.

General Reyes is reported as saying that unless the United States makes some satsifactory arrangement with Colombia "it will have to fight the entire Colombian people, and it will be a second Boer war." Nonsense! The United States is not going to try to subjugate Colombia, and if the Colombians let Panama alone they will not be molested. All the United States would do in any case would be to protect Panama from invasion.

Louisville boasts of being a center of the highest civilization, sah, but a hitch seems to have occurred in the travel over the upgrade track, judging by the discovery that half a dozen firemen during the progress of a conflagration occupied themselves in looting the stores in the burning building. If Colonel Henry Watterson will remove his attention from the task of reforming the New York four hundred he will fin room for missionary work right at home.

One of the well-known magazines is pubhim. These three cases-Judge Pickering, lishing a serial story entitled "Four Roads to Paradise." This is traveling pretty close to the path of the Indiana writer whose novel, "Four Roads to Happiness," disloyalty-are all the cases of the impeachwas issued a year or so ago. But perhaps plagiarism is saved by the fact that the second four roads are different from the others, making eight ways to bliss in This is a greater number than most people government, the record is highly honorable ever have a chance to explore. Ours." former President Benjamin Harri-

It is not often that a United States judge is confronted with as strong and as meritorious an appeal for clemency as that the case of the girl student from Angola, who was arrested for passing raised bills. It was evident that it was her first slip of any kind, and that she did not realize the enormity of the crime. To have sentenced her to prison would have wrecked her life. while under a suspended sentence there is every reason to believe she will atone for her offense by living a blameless life.

Conductor Judge, upon whom the press dispatches put all the blame for the disaster at Hard Pan cut, declares that his orders to await the work train at Mackinaw City were limited, that he waited there the full time, and then proceeded, on the theoory that the work train had taken the siding at Tremont. If this be true it relieves him of a very heavy responsibility, but that responsibility rests somewhere. If there is no system by which it can be known definitely to the conductor of one train where the train he is expected to meet is, then there is a very grave fault with the system.

The new Republic of Panama may small, but there are still smaller ones. Andorra, for instance, in the Pyrenees, with population of 7,000; St. Goust, in the same region, with only 130 inhabitants; also, Tavalara, a little island off Sardinia, where president is elected every six years and the people live at peace with all the world Panama has greater possibilities than any of these, and is, in fact, already a center of interest to a vast number of people wh never heard of the others. Also, it is likely to remain in the front row for some time to

Dr. Rainsford, Dr. Parkhurst and other | control? The pay the average patrolman nisters having asserted that tended to nonchurch-going and

seems to remain to be said, however, after the following remark by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie: "Hundreds of the happiest homes I cause a man has his house stretched out instead of on end it is no longer a home." What a delightful, yet what a rare thing is common sense

PANAMA COMPLICATIONS.

General Reyes is on his way to Washing-

hands. Marroquin is President of Colom-

bia by a revolution, and his government

ama. An official who has shown no con-

The position of Colombia is very dif-

the Journal writes to ask if it was not mis-

taken in stating that there had been only

one case of the impeachment of a federal

judge in our history, namely, that of Judge

Pickering, of New Hampshire, in 1803. The

correspondent says: "On Dec. 26, 1862, Judge

West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee, was

impeached by unanimous vote of the United

States Senate for disloyalty." That is true.

The Journal was aware of this case when it

made the statement referred to, but as it

was discussing the question of the corrup-

tion or misconduct of judges, and as the

case of Judge Humphreys was purely po-

litical, it was not regarded in the same

class as the others. The correspondent

represents a class of readers, of whom the

Journal has a great many thousands, who

are quick to discover mistakes of any kind.

Papers which are not read by intelligent or

discriminating people, or from which ac-

curacy of statement is not expected, can

blunder every day in the year without be-

ing called to account for it, but if the Jour-

nal takes the slightest liberty with the

facts of history it gets "called down" from

all quarters. It is rather proud of this dis-

tinction, and it is one of the causes of the

The impeachment of Judge Humphreys

was scarcely more than a technical pro-

ceeding, as he did not appear nor make any

defense, and his office was probably va-

cated in fact without the impeachment. At

the outbreak of the civil war most of the

United States district judges in the seced-

ing States and one justice of the Supreme

Court, James A. Campbell, of Alabama, re-

district judge of Tennessee, although he ac-

government, did not resign his former posi-

in the House charging him with inciting

case, that of Judge Peck, United States dis-

impeached him for alleged arbitrary con-

bench, Judge Peck, in 1830, who was ac-

quitted, and Judge Humphreys, in 1862, for

ment of federal judges in our history. Con-

sidering the large number of such judges

who have served since the formation of the

In his book entitled "This Country of

son says: "The judges of the United States

courts have, with rare exceptions, beer

men of excellent legal ability and high

character. The bar has sometimes com-

plained that judges were arbitrary and not

treatment of the members of the bar as

they ought to be. Perhaps there has been,

in particular cases, ground for such com

plaints, but the cases have been few." It

General Harrison knew of any "particular

cases" he did not cite them. Mere brusque

ness or rudeness on the part of a judge

would not constitute ground for impeach-

In the case of United States Judge Kirk-

patrick, of New Jersey, the charges filed

the House are more serious in what they

imply than in what they aver, but they

POOR POLICE CHANGES.

Without any derogation of the men that

succeeded them, it may be said that the re-

duction of Sergeants Rockwell and Leet to

the ranks is the poorest kind of police ad-

ministration. In all their career these men

have never been reprimanded for failure to

they have done notable work. This is par-

ticularly true of Leet, to whose efforts it

was due that those monsters, Griswold and

Metzler, were convicted of conducting wine-

rooms and luring children to their ruin, and

who were not only put out of business but

him to do good work, if conspicuous merit

is to count for nothing, in case of a change

in the political fortunes of this or that

party, matters over which he can have no

held out to him is merely that of holding

put behind the bars, where they belong,

seem to call for an investigation.

Journal's general inerrancy.

imous vote of the Senate.

Congress was trying to blackmail

of justice of the American people.

wasted

by the public. Mayor Holtzman made one conspicuously good appointment at the head of the police force and another at the head of the fire force, but the value of these appointments Events are succeeding each other very to the people will be lost if the forces under rapidly in the Panama affair. While the these chiefs are to be demoralized by bringtreaty between the United States and Paning politics into the equation. ama is on the point of being ratified,

able spectacle of a police force giving more

attention to politics and to small political

intrigue within the administration than to

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

ton to try and induce the administration The frequency of railroad accidents has been a matter of comment and discussion to undo all that has been done, and the President of Colombia issues an appeal to for years past. During the last few years the American people to use their sovereign the Interstate-commerce Commission has power to the same end. General Reyes published statistics that throw a good deal threatens war if the United States does of light on the subject and ought to lead to not permit Colombia to re-establish her some preventive measures. An act of Conauthority over Panama, and President Margress passed March 3, 1901, makes it the roquin appeals to the conscience of the duty of the general manager, superintend-American people to see that Colombia gets ent or other proper officer of every common carrier to make to the Interstate-commerce It is a maxim of law that those who seek Commission, at its office in Washington, equity must come into court with clean District of Columbia, a monthly report, under oath, of all collisions of trains or where any train or part of a train accidentally made no pretense of doing justice to Panleaves the track, and of all accidents which may occur to its passengers or employed science or sense of justice himself has no while in the service of such common carries right to appeal to the conscience or sense and actually on duty, which report sha state the nature and causes thereof and the circumstances connected therewith. Since ferent now from what it was when her this law was passed the Interstate-commerce Commission has issued eight quarter-United States by holding up the treaty. ly accident bulletins describing briefly the which it finally rejected. If Colombia had most serious of accidents reported, with acted fairly, or even decently, she could their results and causes, without, however, now have a good treaty with the United giving dates, names, places or the roads or States. Panama would not have seceded, which they occurred. The object of the and the whole situation would be entirely bulletins is not to cause embarrassment different. It is a complicated case, but the the roads, and the law expressly provides United States has gone too far now in that no part of the reports furnished b treating with Panama to recede, and all them shall be admitted as evidence or used efforts used in that direction will be for any purpose against the company any suit for damages. The object is sim ply the compilation of information in the IMPEACHMENT OF FEDERAL JUDGES. abstract which may help to minimize rai An esteemed friend and close reader of

The first bulletin showed that during th quarter ending Sept. 30, 1901, fifty-seven persons were killed; the next one, for th following quarter, showed seventy persons killed and 234 injured, and the other bulletins following in order showed, respective ly, forty-three persons killed and 255 injured; fourteen killed and 386 injured; eighty-one killed and 356 injured; twenty-seven killed and 135 injured, and forty-six killed and 230 injured. Bulletin No. 8, covering the months of April, May and June, 1903, shows 230 persons killed and 2,629 injured. These bulle tins only cover the most serious accidents and do not include those to employes. The total casualties to passengers and employer in 1902 were 303 passengers killed and 6,089 injured; employes, 2,516 killed and 33,711 in jured. From June 30, 1902, to June 30, 19 the killed were 321 passengers and 3,233 employes, and injured 6,973 passsengers and 39,004 employes. These grewsome statistics show that the destruction of human life by railroad accidents is a constant and steady factor in modern life.

The causes of accidents are varied, but too many indicate bad management of roads or carelessness of employes. Among the causes assigned for a large number of accidents are defects of roadway and defects of equipment, both of which reflect on the management. Negligence of trainmen and signalmen is a prolific cause, and the general phrase, "other causes," doubtless includes a great many cases of bamanagement and negligence by employes. Among the causes of fatal accidents appear such entries as these: "Conductor and ensigned. Judge Humphreys, United States gineman of east-bound train failed to read and understand telegraphic orders;" "encepted a judgeship under the Confederate gineman disregarded stop signal at station. had fallen asleep;" "error of train dispatchtion. Articles of impeachment were filed er" and "mistake of operator;" "conductor and engineman of freight misread teleand aiding in rebellion against the United graphic order;" "engineer was under the States, and he was convicted by a unanimpression that he was to meet southbound train further on;" "operator fell The case of Judge Humphreys was excepasleep and failed to deliver telegraphic ortional in that the articles of impeachment der;" "engineer, south-bound, failed to read did not involve his personal character or telegraphic order;" "conductor and engijudicial integrity, the only charge being neer both forgot about passenger train;" participation in the rebellion. In one other "conductor and engineer overlooked meeting orders," and so on. The frequent repetrict judge of Missouri, the House in 1830 tition of these and other like causes of fatal accidents is calculated to make one feel duct in punishing an attorney for contempt, that there must be a great many incompebut the Senate by a narrow vote acquitted tent or careless' persons employed by rail-1803, for drunkenness and profanity on the

The management of a railroad company cannot fairly be held responsible in all cases for the negligence of employes, but they are responsible for bad roadbeds, defective equipment, for not employing enough men, for overworking employes, for observance of them, and for many other contributory causes of accidents. That the United States should be so immeasurably far behind England and other countries in the matter of safe railroading and that the destruction of life should go on at the present appalling rate is almost a national disalways as suave and respectful in their grace.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The United States Labor Bureau has just issued a bulletin which contains some interesting facts relative to the comparative cost of living during the last ten years. The statistics are based on an extended investigation into the cost of living of workingmen's families and the retail prices of the principal staple articles of food used such families. The information was obtained from 2,567 families in thirty-three States, representing the leading industrial

centers of the country in all sections. The first table shows that 2,567 families investigated in the North Atlantic States, the North Central States, the South Atlantic, the South Central and the Western States had an average of 5.31 members, ranging from 4.69 in the Western States to 5.65 in the South Central States. The figures show that the average family is a litdo their full duty, and in many instances | the larger in the Southern States than in the Northern or Western States. The average yearly income of these 2,567 families from all sources was \$827.19 and the average expenditure was \$768.54, of which the average expenditure for food was \$326.90 per family, or a little over 42 per cent. of the average expenditure for all purposes. This What spur is there to the ambition of a shows that the average American family

police officer, what inducement is there for lives pretty well. In order to ascertain the retail prices of food during a series of years the books of 814 retail merchants in different localities were consulted and prices taken for each month during the years 1800 to 1902, includraws is small enough, and if the only hope sive. This table shows that prices were comparatively high from 1890 to 1893, low the subject has followed. Nothing further men that do as little as possible. And, to 1902. Taking 100 as the standard accord-

99. Compared with 1896, the year prices, the cost in 1902 showed an increase the duties for which it is employed and paid of 16 per cent. The average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318.20, in 1896 it was \$296.76, and in 1902 it was \$344.61. figures relate to food alone. They represent 43 per cent. of the total family expenditures, leaving 57 per cent, to be covered by clothing, taxes, insurance, books, charity,

> amusements and all other expenses. These figures are interesting but they are not conclusive, because they are based on the assumption that families of limited and fixed incomes purchase the same articles and in the same quantities in years of high prices as in those of low prices, whereas they economize both by purchasing cheaper kinds of food and by purchasing less of some articles. The figures are also incomplete in that they do not show that wages have increased materially since 1890, as well as prices. Nevertheless they do show that it costs more to live now than it did in 1890, though the difference, \$26.41 per annum in the food of a family of five persons, is not

## FINDING THE REAL INDIAN.

In a report made last week to the American Missionary Association attention was called to the handsome material provision made by the national government for the Indians. "With \$240,000 to their credit in the government vaults in Washington, and with more schoolhouses than they know what to do with, the problem to-day," said the report, "is really how wisely to do less for the Indian, how to give him an appreciation of his possessions, based upon character." It is here, it was declared, that the United States government has failed. has never found the real Indian. The Christian church can do for the Indian that which the government cannot do." It possible that the government has never found the real Indian, but it has had long time in which to get acquainted with him, and some of his "real" attributes time. A good many of its government representatives must feel that they know the red man very well indeed. Perhaps h might have been a different sort of Indian if less had been done for him, but that is quite another story. All through the years his sentimental friends in and out of the Indian Rights Association have urged the government to do more for him and have apparently been very unhappy because so little was done. It is quite refreshing, therefore, to learn from another and equally authoritative source that more has been done than necessary, even though some essential things have been omitted. Still, why should the missionary association criticise the government for its short comings while it admits in the same breath that the church can do more for his re generation than the state can? And if the "real Indian" has not been found up t this time why has not the church discovered and developed him? No impediments have been placed in its way, but quite the contrary.

SCHOOL-TEACHING AND BABY-WASHING.

Whenever the vexed question of the ed ication of girls comes up for discussion, some outside person is sure to argue that their training should be such as to fit them to be mothers. Just how this is to be accomplished no one, so far as the Journal is aware, has ever set forth. There is always a vagueness and uncertainty when it comes to a consideration of methods All that seems to be clear to the advocates of this form of education is that every girl, being a potential mother, ought to be taught at least the rudiments of her future profession. What these rudiments are they neglect to define, and after all that has been said on the subject professional educators seem to have evolved no plan of action, and nonprofessionals and the classes to be benefited show either painful indifference to the matter or a dis tressing levity when it is mentioned. As a result, girls go on, just as they have done from time immemorial, getting what education they can on all sorts of things as they proceed, and evolving at last into mothers who seem to answer the needs of humanity fairly well. And still the theorists are not happy, for they are sure that something ought to be done, though they are not sure precisely what it is.

It has remained for a London School Board to solve the problem. Four hundred lady teachers were called together for a "demonstration." said demonstration being the washing of a real live baby in their presence by a trained nurse, with incidental comments by an attending physician. Now, of course, the London School not issuing strict rules and enforcing strict | Board is not interested in the maternal possibilities of the four hundred teach ers. It does not care, so far as the teachers themselves are concerned, whether they are trained for the common profession of woman or not. And for that matter, unless they are more given to marrying than the teachers of this country, it really is not of first importance. What the board wants of the ladies is that they shall in turn be able to teach their girl pupils how to wash babies. Naturally, this brings a new and novel element to educational life. The wonder is that no one ever thought of it before. Young mothers often confess that their first at tempts to wash their own babies are attended with much tribulation to themselves, so that if the art can be acquired in advance it will be so much gained. Young women will feel that they are, to a certain extent, at least, equipped for their sacred calling.

The educational movement once started, it will without doubt become extremely popular and will be adopted by American school boards, not as a "fad"-perish the thought!-but as a dignified and essential part of the school system. School teachers will be required to pass an examination on baby-washing and sooner or late on baby-dressing, the preparation of the baby's bottle, the treatment of him when he has colic or when he is cross, when he is wakened in the middle of a nap. short, they will have to show themselves ready to meet every ordinary emergency in infant life. Where the babies for this object-lesson service will come from is not quite clear, but doubtless enough frivolous and idle mothers who have never been trained will be willing to lend their infants and thus escape performance of the necessary tasks themselves. And there is no doubt that the pupils will welcome this sort of instruction. A good many of them will, of course, be familiar with such rites through observing them in their own general demoralization, a wide discussion of his job, we shall have a force made up of from 1894 to 1899, and high again from 1900 homes as applied to small brothers and

furthermore, if promotion is to go by politi- ing to the average family consumption at seeing dear teacher wash and dress cal favor, we shall have the old and miser- | they ranged from 102 in 1890 to 110 in 1892, | a baby in their presence. Altogether, there From 1894 to 1899 they ranged from 96 to is an agreeable prospect that hereafter of lowest girls will be educated in their future profession in a way to fill the hearts of the theorists with delight. But what a matter of surprise and regret it is that after all the eloquence expended on the subject in this country and the attention given it by great minds, a slow-moving London School Board finally discovered the practical solution of the problem

> About this time of year it becomes necessary to warn the public which makes Christmas gifts to be sure to put enough postage on their mail packages, also to refrain from trying to "beat" the Postoffice Department in other ways. Already the authorities in New York have begun to hold up packages addressed to foreign countries because the senders have failed to prepay them properly. Sometimes this failure is through ignorance or carelessness sometimes it is intentional, as where articles of merchandise are concealed in newspapers with the idea of saving a few cents. All this mail-and it amounts to a great quantity before the holidays are over-is sent to the dead letter office, where some of it is eventually reclaimed, while the ownership of other property cannot be traced. Considering the disappointment and heartache, as well as actual money loss that comes from the failure of Christmas presents to reach their destination, it would seem that the senders would exercise more than ordinary care in the shipping.

The fashionable New York people wh wear their good clothes to the horse show are said to be greatly annoyed each year by the close attention of dressmakers and tailors, who are there in numbers, book and pencil in hand, industriously taking notes of the exclusive styles. It is said that they are likely to be ejected from the garden if not actually arrested if they persist in their rude conduct next year. This will hardly be done, however. Their admission fees are as good as those of the four hundred, and if the four hundred has no better taste than to make a dress parade of a horse show it must expect to have its clothes copied. It can always protect itself from an intrusive populace by dressing in an inconspicuous

Society folk of Syracuse, N. Y., have had the novel experience of receiving back the wedding presents they had lately bestowed on a certain expectant bride. A large vanload of gifts was distributed among the donors, with accompanying notes saying that the marriage had been "indefinitely hibit card playing and dancing and attendpostponed." Whatever regrets the young woman may have had over losing a husband, the parting with those gifts must have cost her a pang. But what was her loss was the givers' gain. Probably every woman among them had chosen something she coveted for herself and hoped for no such luck as getting it. Thus it is that the virtue of generosity is sometimes its own reward.

Senator Quay lately learned that before his grandmother died, sixty years ago, in Ohio, she expressed a wish that her body be taken to her old home in Pennsylvania for burial. The family was poor, however, and could not fulfill her request, so the interment was made in Ohio. The senator is now preparing to remove what must be literally her dust to the family plot in Chester county, Pennsylvania. It is a pious properience a sense of gratification over it even if the shade of the grandmother, after sixty years, has ceased to be concerned with her mortal remains. Yet she may be the change. taking the liveliest interest in them. Who knows? Certainly not the senator, who may have some notion of propitiating the spirits of his ancestors, after the manner of prim-

"I should think he would have went." a youth wearing a long ribbon attached to his coat was heard to say yesterday to his companion similarly adorned. And a cynical citizen who was passing remarked sourly that he was always glad to note the results of the higher education.

Up to within a few hours of the execution of Horn bets were being offered at even money that he would not be hanged. The hilarious resident of Wyoming is likely to seize on almost anything for a betting prop-

joined by the Supreme Court of the State from reading the Bible to her pupils. Times have certainly changed since the beginning of our educational system. A Wisconsin court has decided that

A schoolma'am in Nebraska has been en

newspaper can criticise an artist's work. but not the artist, holding that it is really none of the public's business whether he ever gets a hair cut or bath.

If you are not young it should make you feel young to hear the boys rejoice over the outcome of a football game.

THE HUMORISTS

Heard in Bible Times. "How old is she?" "She's four hundred, if she's a day! but sh

claims to be only two hundred." Makings of a Novelist.

"He poses for photographs so well, with arms folded and looking as if he was thinking." Turning the Joke.

"Have you tried?" he asked, facetiously, "No: but I will, if you'd like to have me."

Then he ceased being facetious.

The One Man. Philadelphia Press Weary Willie-Yeh, de fust time I was ever Noo York a friend o' mine took me in tow an' made me acquainted wid Russell Sage.

Hungry Hawkes-Aw, g' on! Weary Willie-Sure. He pointed 'im me so's I know 'im again if I ever met 'im an' wouldn't waste no time tryin' nickel.

Dictated. Atlanta Constitution.

"Put down dar, in de letter, dat she sweet et noney," said the colored brother. "All right."

nerlasses." "I've got it "En 'possum-fat 'possum-w'en bacon is cents a pound!"

Dr. to the Dr.

Her illness was severe, indeed, Though now she is much better; She has not paid the doctor yet. To him she still is Dr. His bill-it simply was immense The size of it quite shocked her. She vows she will not pay it, so

She's Dr. to the Dr.

QUESTIONS THAT WILL COME BE-FORE QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE.

Redistricting of Bishops, Disciplining Rules and Economic Control Now Agitating the Churches.

PROPAGANDA OF THE FAITH

WHAT THE CATHOLIC FOREIGN MIS SION BODY IS DOING.

Colombia Virtually in Control of the Clerical Party-Religious Liberty in Central America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- Five questions re-

lating to denominational management are

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

agitating Methodists, and it is expected that some or all of them will come up for discussion and probably solution at the forthcoming Quadrennial General Confer-One of these is the districting of bishops. There is a growing contingent among Methodists who feel that bishops are not made to count for as much as they ought to do. This is not due to men or office, but to the system which practically makes Methodist bishops homeless and without local influence. The proposition is to form a province or diocese out of a given number of contiguous district conferences and put over the same a particular bishop for a period of four years, or until the next General Conference. Some are arguing that what is good for four years would also be good permanently, but if the plan be adopted it is likely, it is said, that a concession to Methodist history will be made Bishop Vincent, assigned to the European district, is in the visitation list just made, and with him twelve bishops are in active work. It is likely that four additional bishops will be elected, but with them it will be seen that the provinces or dioceses will be very large.

Two of the other mooted questions are

disciplinary. Rules of the Methodist Church require attendance of members at class meeting. But the rule is disobeyed. especially by young people. Rules also proance at theaters. Yet these rules are disregarded constantly. Few pastors mention them, it is said. Now it is argued that the rules should be lived up to, by extreme measures, if need be, or abolished. The cardplaying rule has been up in General Conference and elsewhere for many years. Now, however, the sentiment is said to be stronger than heretofore. The final two questions relate to large economic control. One is the time limit of pastor and the other the election of all officials, save bishops, by local boards, instead of by the General Conference. Two or three conferences have petitioned the reopening of the question of the pastoral time limit, and there is lively discussion of the merits and demerits of the plan. The charge is made, and it is not new, that politics governs far too much in the affairs of the General Conference. To do away with it local boards are favored as the proper authority to name officers. even to election of bishops, and with the General Conference eight months off, is strong argument, it is claimed, in favor of XYX

Protestants of all names are making steady progress in the erection of church buildings in our new political possessions. Lutherans have finished one in a suburb of San Juan, Porto Rico, costing \$15,000, and Methodists are completing one in Manila costing \$25,000. The Lutheran Church contains the first stained glass ever seen in a church in Porto Rico and is attracting much attention. Methodists will put in ing shades of red. These bright tints, oversome stained glass in their Manila building, and both are conforming to the Spanish architecture and avoiding American ideas. The Episcopal Church in the Philippines is erecting a cathedral in Manila that is to sunshine loves to gild the morning. Litcost \$125,000, but all of this sum is not being | the strawberry lover of the city recks expended upon building alone. Part of it of the persistent loveliness of the plant. will be for site and part for bishop's house To-day, no stooping line of pickers enliven and parochial schools. These and other the scene with their gossip-the long vista bodies report finding, as they study the field is deserted of all save beauty, which may more carefully, a far larger number of be garnered with little ado. Yet in the Spiritualists than they at first supposed. stillness the vines are busy, a problem is These are persons who hold practically the being solved again, silently, which will resame religious views as those bearing the sult in much hue and cry next June. same name in this country. Especially are they numerous in Cuba and Porto Rico and in some countriese of the Andes region of South America.

American scholars lay little store by the reported new logia from Egypt. They say that reports of this character have been frequent and disappointing. There is eager expectation in some quarters, but it is chiefly among persons not well versed in bibliology. Those who are versed in such matters are looking, almost in vain, they admit, for originals in Hebrew, especially of the four gospels. They have about given up hope, but where so much is desired, and in some reason expected, the finding of an alleged book of St. Thomas, or fragments of the same, is not counted for much. It was in 1897 that a previous discovery was made by the same scholars who now report the logia, but little was added to the general knowledge. Scholars are slow to give opinions until they have seen official publications. They say they tance of these Egyptian discoveries, and hope they may be, but at present they express doubts that anything of value has come to light. Publication of the present papyri was made in part as long ago as last July.

The Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith is the foreign mission body of that church. It is managed by two boards, made up of ecclesiastics and laymen, and sitting, the one in Lyons and the other in Paris, France. The society's strong French character is shown by the fact that its income from that country is as large as that from all other countries put together. This reveals one phase of the seriousness of the present differences between France and the Vatican. The society to distribute everything in lump sums. The usual plan is to collect and to pay out as the year progresses. The society's income last year was \$1,330,663. Protestant societies of the world had incomes for foreign missions for the same year of \$14,212,064. The society's receipts from Europe were \$1,176,-230, showing that in both Roman Catholic and Protestant communions Europe is the great religious propagandist and financial supporter. In Protestant propaganda Europe contributes to foreign missions \$8,575,-300, and the United States \$5,636,700.

In Roman Catholic propaganda the United States also stands second to Europe, but get better treatment.

it gave last year to foreign missions \$134,135 and there came back to this continent from the society \$66.642. Most of this was, however, expended in the Canadian Northwest. The expenses of the society in proportion to income is 3 per cent. A large share of the money goes through the Vatican, so that there is maintained in Rome a large degree of propaganda control. In the United States the only financial aid from the society is granted to bishops in Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, in Alaska, and to the Jesuits who have mission work among the Indians of the Rocky mountains. The society is not to be mixed up with the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome. One is a French foreign missionary society. sending out no missionaries, but merely raising funds, and the other is a bureau of administration of the Vatican, which bureau has charge of Cathelic affairs in the United States. The French society gives nothing to work in the Philippines, but last year granted \$480 to aid the work in Hono-

Of all South American republics, the United States of Colombia is the least tolerant of anything that suggests religious liberty. Bogota has about forty Roman Catcholic churches, and the bishop of Bogota has political influence second to no man in the nation. The conservative party is in power, and the liberal party, which of late has been the revolution, has sacrificed 100,000 men to dislodge it. Recently it was defeated. While it was not fighting exclusively for religious liberty, it has been assumed that such liberty would be secured were liberal success attained. Equador not long since decreed religious liberty, and contests between political and Catholic leaders are still frequent. Panama is a city of 25,000 people, and it has five churches, three of them very large parishes. Until the recent revolution religious liberty has been denied, but the leaders of the revolution have already given notice that laws to be enacted will decree absolute freedom of worship. XXX

In all of the countries of Central America religious liberty is secure. Salvador decreed it sixteen years ago. The capital of this small state is a city of 65,000 people, and it has thirty-two churches, fully onehalf of them, however, quite small parishes. The political leaders in Salvador, who are now on top, are liberal both in education and in religion, and are making strenuous efforts to establish schools, especially those for higher studies, that shall be absolutely free from religious bias. Recently the President of San Salvador has appealed to educators in this country for assistance. Opposition to the historic church of the republic is constant and determined. Appeals are being made to American misisonary societies, especially to the Protestant ones which have work in Latin countries, to found in the capitals of Central America Protestant work, and especially parochial schools. It is said to be the present condition in Colombia, Panama and in all of the Central American republics that the poorer classes are loyal to the historic church, but that the better classes are indifferent, or active Spiritualists.

## STRAWBERRY BED IN WINTER

The aftermath of the forgotten strawberry bed is a vision worth harvesting in the memory. There verdant summer survives and November has painted her cheek like an Indian's; there, too, the harshness of winter shall relent and the tender glow of that lovely spot endure till springtime. The strawberry bed so favored by the seasons crowns the level hilltop, where its long, long rows stretch from north to south between a patch of green barley on the left and a cornfield of russet tents on the ceeding and the senator will doubtless ex- The politics that is now apparent, relating right. Away to the pine woods it creeps, while behind it a bed of golden-fleeced asparagus huddles like a flock of frightened sheep. Each row spreads some two feet broad, and the leaves clasp the soil as

closely as if they still hid innumerable store of tempting berries from the summer sun. The farmer's little girl thinks these ruddy leaves would make "lovely trimming for a hat"-and so they would. They are thick, ovate, deeply-toothed, stronglyveined leaves in groups of three; the Bubachs are a warm maroon, while the Clydes flaunt a brilliant crimson, and even the square, brittle stems are stained in varylaying a lower fringe of dark green leaves. form a patch of color that is grateful to the eye, now that even the scarlet oak has faded, and just here the early November

Recruits German Soldiers Here.

New York Herald. To examine Germans in America who have yet to serve their term in the army of the empire an office has been established

at No. 11 Broadway, in this city. Dr. Otto G. Kiliani, who is in charge, said vesterday: "Once a month we examine young men in the German consulate rooms who left the old country for a business education in America, or for any temporary stay here, before serving their two years

in the army." Last month thirty conscientious German youths presented themselves. The average number is forty; one month there were sixty-eight. Dr. Kiliani said that only 14 per cent, pass in the Broadway office. Of this number only a few, he believes, present themselves in Germany. Often those who are recruited here fall of acceptance there on account of the quota being full. The doctors infer that German eyes are wretched. The percentage who fail to pass are are prepared to be surprised by the impor- mainly dyspeptic cieras and bakers used to heavy work.

Often Germans of wealth and social position offind themselves in predicaments which force them to take the examination On Monday a young man received work from Germany that he inherited a small fortune. The government may confiscate a part of the inheritance if the recipient is owing it military duty. This young man had not served his time, and it was with great trepidation that he presented himself to the crown's officer on Broadway. The government is now informed that the youth is ineligible, and the balance of his ortune will be forwarded by the exchequer. He is a sailor on a German ship in port.

Tipping as a Science.

Philadelphia Record. Tipping, according to a hotel proprietor of this city, is a science, and experienced travelers practice it as a science. 'Don't tip," he says, "without a system. Have a has no invested funds, and follows the rule. Waiters and servants will then reunique plan of collecting all the money it spect you; whereas, it you distribute your can during the year, and at the end of it | gratuities confusedly you will be despised. The system of experienced persons to-day is based on a 10 per cent. ratio of their expenditures. What I mean to say is that perfect service, absolutely perfect service. is rewarded by these men with a total of tips that amounts to one-tenth of what they have spent in the house. If they have stayed a day and spent \$10 they distribute \$1 among the servants who have looked after them, provided they have been perfectly served-a rure occurrence. Unsystematic tippers don't suit the ity to the service, and it is im understand them or to forecast their tip's size. It may be, for a small luncheon cents, or it may be, for a week's service quarter. Tip with a system, and you wil